REMARKS/ARGUMENTS

1. Amendments to the specification:

Applicant amends paragraph [0012], [0022], and [0024], and cancels the feature "switching all of the active-type light emitting devices simultaneously."

2. Claim rejections- *35 USC 112*:

Claims 1-18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the written description requirement.

Response:

Applicant cancels claims 1-10. Consideration of claims 1-10 is no longer required.

According to the last response filed 06/08/2007, applicant amended claim 11 based on Fig. 6 of the present application. **Each pixel comprises one first active device 56**, which is electrically connected to a corresponding scanning line 48, a corresponding data line 50, and the switching ends 60a **(the gate electrodes of the respective second active devices 60)** of the paralleled connected active-type light emitting devices 58, shown in Fig. 6. For each active-type light emitting device 58, the lamination of the light emitting device 62 is controlled by the second active device 60 of the active-type light emitting device 58. The fourth end 60a, the fifth end 60b, and the sixth end 60c represent the gate electrode, the source electrode, and the drain electrode of the thin film transistor (the second active device) 60, respectively. As described in paragraph [0024], "Firstly, the scanning line driving circuit 44 inputs a scanning signal into the gate electrode 56a of the thin film transistor 56 through the scanning line 48. At the same time, the data line driving circuit 50 inputs a corresponding data signal into the drain electrode 56b of the thin film transistor 56 for turning on each of the thin film transistors 60 and charging the storage capacitor 54 to a first potential. Since each of the thin film transistors 60 is turned on, the potential source 64 supplies a driving current to **each** of the organic light emitting diodes 62 via the thin film transistors 60 to make the organic light emitting diodes 62 radiate light beams." As described above, for each active-type light emitting

device 58, the scanning line driving circuit 44 inputs a scanning signal into the gate electrode 56a of the thin film transistor (the first active device) 56 and turns on the thin film transistor 56. Meanwhile, the input data signal from the data line 50 turns on the thin film transistors (the second active devices) 60 and makes the organic light emitting diodes (the light emitting devices) 62 radiate light beams. Consequently, the original disclosure of the present invention discloses that those skilled in the art may utilize **only one first active device (the single first active device) 60** of the pixel to switch each of the active-light emitting devices 58. Therefore, the claimed feature" wherein the single first active device switches each of the active type light emitting devices" is disclosed in the original specification.

3. Claim rejections- *35 USC 102*:

Claims 1-18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Shieh et al. (US 5,748,160, hereinafter Shieh).

Response:

Applicant cancels claims 1-10. Consideration of claims 1-10 is no longer required.

The pixel of the present application comprises a single first active device 56 connected to the data line 50, the scan line 48, and the switching end of the active-type light emitting devices 58, wherein **each** active-type light emitting device 58 has an independent second active device 60 and a light emitting device 62. Therefore, in the present application, **a plurality of second active devices 60 is connected to the single first active device 56, not just only one second active devices 60.** More specifically, a plurality of fourth ends 60a (gate electrode) of the second active devices 60 are electrically connected in parallel to the third end 56c (drain electrode) of the single first active device 56.

As shown in Fig. 6, there is one first active device 56, one storage capacitor 54, **a plurality of second active devices** 60c, and a plurality of light emitting devices 62 in one pixel 52. An objective of the present application is to divide a pixel into a plurality of

sub-pixels for preventing defects in the pixel from displaying as a dark spot, which is resulted from a short circuit of the pixel. As for the reason, each active-type light emitting device 58 has its own thin film transistor (the second active device) 60 for switching on the light emitting device 62. Hence, each of the second active device 60 can not be omitted in the active-type light emitting device 58 for preventing defects by switching each light emitting device 62 in each sub-pixels. If one of the second active device 60 is omitted, a correspondingly defective sub-pixel can not be isolated by the independent second active device 60.

As for Shieh, each pixel has one second transistor 50 (acting as the first active device of the present application), ***only one*** first transistor 43 (acting as the second active device of the present application) for driving the light emitting devices, a storage capacitor, and three LEDs (in red, blue and green, which acts as the light emitting devices of the present application). *The LEDs of Shieh share the one driving transistor 43* and each LED is controlled by an independent power line and an independent signal. Therefore, the pixel of Shieh shows color in red, blue, or green by controlling the input signal and power. *If a short circuit is occurred in one of the LEDs, the display of the pixel is abnormal*; for instance, the pixel displays at most two colors. Besides, the pixel structure of Shieh is incapable of reducing the number of the dark spots. If a defect is occurred in Shieh's first TFT 43, it makes the whole Shieh's pixel become a dark spot. In contrast to Shieh's teaching, the pixel of the present application is divided into sub-pixels. **As long as at least one of the active light emitting devices 62 in a pixel 52 is good, the pixel 52 can radiate light beams normally**. Therefore, the present application successfully reduces the number of dark spots. In contrast, the Shieh's disclosure can not achieve the present application.

Shieh incorporates its LEDs (in red, green, and blue) into a larger pixel for increasing aperture ratio of the pixel. In contrast, the present application divides the pixel (functioning as one of the LEDs of Shieh) into smaller sub-pixels. In addition, **each sub-pixel has its own thin film transistor for driving the light emitting device.**

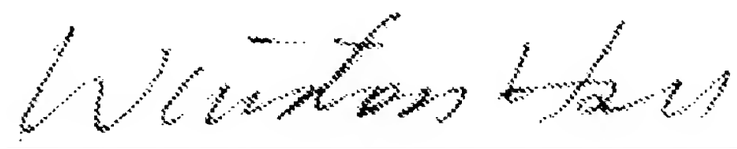
In summary, Shieh never discloses a pixel structure having a plurality of active-type light emitting devices, in which **each active-type light emitting device has independent**

thin film transistor (the second active device) for driving the light emitting device of the active-type light emitting device (The LEDs of Shieh share the first driving transistor 43.). In addition, the first active device of the present application can switch the active-type light emitting devices simultaneously.

For the above reasons, claim 11 is novel and non-obvious and should be patentable over Shieh. In addition, claims 12-18 are dependent on claim 11. If claim 11 is found allowable, claims 12-18 should be allowable. Reconsideration of claims 11-18 is respectfully requested.

Applicant respectfully requests that a timely Notice of Allowance be issued in this case.

Sincerely yours,



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